

**Wyoming's
Prevention
Framework to Reduce
the Misuse of Alcohol**

**Community Needs
Assessment Workbook
2007**

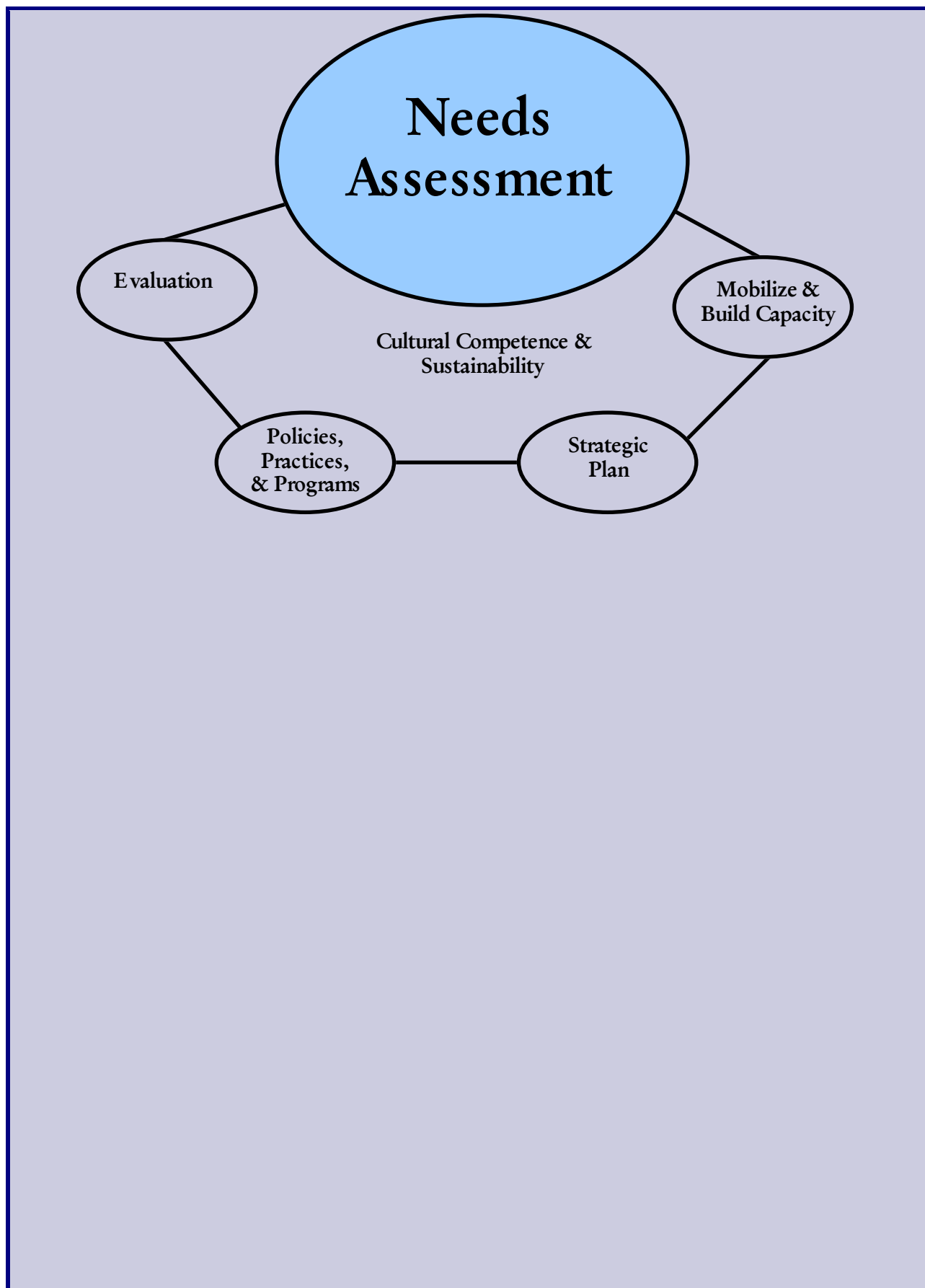


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Workbook is Available Online

<http://spfsig.preved.org/news.php>

Community Needs Assessment Workbook Contributors

List the names of people in your community, the organizations they represent, and the contributions they made to completing this workbook in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Workbook Contributors

Name	Organization	Contribution
Linda Jennings	School Board Member/ 21 SIG Rep/ WFLI Team Leader	Drive-Up Liquor Windows; Assisted w/other local data – retail availability, community norms; Subcommittee to draft conclusions
Susan Shippy	Community Coalition Against Underage Drinking/ School Board Member	Assisted with other local data – retail availability, community norms
Mike Purcell	Campbell County Memorial Hospital Behavioral Health	Alcohol-Related Fatalities, Fatal Crashes, Injury Crashes & Property Crashes
Rod Hauge	Gillette Police Department	Alcohol-Related Car Crashes
Rhea Parsons	C.A.S.A.	Counted billboards; Subcommittee to draft conclusions
Susan Cahill	Juvenile Probation	Gathered local data on municipal and juvenile courts; Subcommittee to draft conclusions
Rich Adriaens	Gillette Police Department	Subcommittee to draft conclusions
Bonnie Volk	Department of Family Services	Local data on Alcohol Use Among DFS Probation Clients

Local Data Sources

In Table 2 below list all the local data sources used in this workbook as well as a description of the data, and where it came from.

Table 2. Local Data Sources

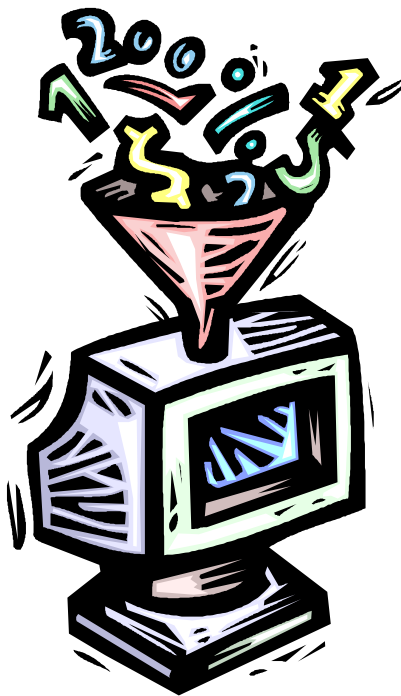
Data Source	Data Description	Data Location
Casper Star-Tribune 4/27/07, Statistics compiled by Rich Adriaens, Police Chief	1 st Quarter 2007 DUI arrest rate, Casper-Gillette comparison	Consequences, p. 9
Gillette News-Record	Article detailing senior party	Consequences, p.9
Records, Gillette Police Department	Alcohol related offenses in city of Gillette	Consequences, p. 10
Records, Gillette Police Department	DUI Accidents	Alcohol-Related Car Crashes, p. 14
Qualitative Data from Individual Interviews*	Shortage of Treatment Beds	Alcohol Dependence & Abuse, p. 16
Department of Family Services	Alcohol Use Among DFS Probation Clients	Consumption, p. 20
City and County Malt Beverage and Catering Licenses	Community Events & Festivals & Their Alcohol-Related Providers	Retail Availability, p. 32
Gillette News-Record	Article stating that Crawfish Boil is one of the largest single beer sales days in WY	Retail Availability, p. 33
Coalition Member	Case Study – delayed sentencing of DUI offender	Criminal Justice, p. 44
Qualitative Data from Drug Court, Individual Interviews*, Town Hall Meeting	DUI sentencing and supervision	Criminal Justice, p. 44
Circuit Court Records	DUI Convictions, 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd Offenses	Criminal Justice, p. 44
Circuit Court Records	Juvenile DUI Convictions	Criminal Justice, p. 44
Gillette & Wright Municipal Courts, Circuit Court, Juvenile Court, Diversion	MIP Convictions	Criminal Justice, p. 45
Gillette Municipal Court	Minor Possessing/Consuming Charges	Criminal Justice, p. 45
Circuit Court	Minor Possessing Charges	Criminal Justice, p. 45
Qualitative Data, Municipal Court Clerk	MIP/MIC Sentences	Criminal Justice, p. 46
Qualitative Data, Circuit Court Clerk	MIP Sentences	Criminal Justice, p. 46
Qualitative Data, County Attorney, Juvenile Probation	Tracking MIPs between Courts	Criminal Justice, p. 46
City and County Malt Beverage and Catering Licenses / State Average provided by WYSAC	Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Providers	Community Norms, p. 61
Wyoming Department of Employment Website	Estimate of rate of shift work	Individual Factors, p. 68

* Conducted 21 interviews with persons from schools, city government, law enforcement, state government, local nonprofits, criminal justice entities, and behavioral health.

Table 3. Deadlines for Original Data Submission, Return of Aggregate Results, and Final Workbook Completion

Due Date	Product
April 30, 2007 Send the following products to WYSAC	Percentage of drive-up liquor windows, percentage of convictions for alcohol-related crime, number of officers assigned to alcohol-related issues and crimes, percentage of community events and festivals with alcohol-related sponsors, and number of billboards advertising alcohol, number of advertisements in local newspapers advertising alcohol
May 15, 2007	Aggregate data with state level results sent back to communities for comparison
June 15, 2007	Community Needs Assessment Workbook completed and sent to the Substance Abuse Division

Problems



Task One:
**Explore Alcohol Consequences and Consumption Data in Your
Community in Order to Identify What Problems
are of Greatest Concern**

Consequences

This first section looks at alcohol-related consequence data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consequences are of greatest concern in your community. Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic, and health problems associated with the use of alcohol, such as crime and car crashes.

Alcohol-Related Crime

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is alcohol-related crime. Your task will be to obtain information on alcohol-related arrest rates in your community by going to the following website: <http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/>.

Table 4. Driving under the Influence (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	325	23532	1381.10	4,386	1197.48	+
2001	396	24359	1625.68	4,357	1178.21	+
2002	396	25745	1538.16	4,164	1108.06	+
2003	331	26381	1254.74	4,207	1101.64	+
2004	384	26937	1425.55	4,469	1149.69	+
2005	475	27856	1705.20	4,907	1242.36	+
2000-05	2307	154809	1490.22	26,490	1163.15	+

Table 5. Liquor Law Violations (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	159	23532	675.66	3,896	1063.70	-
2001	229	24359	940.10	3,501	946.74	-
2002	220	25745	954.53	3,193	849.67	+
2003	154	26381	583.76	3,016	789.77	-
2004	192	26937	519.80	2,892	744.00	-
2005	210	27856	753.88	2,763	699.54	+
2000-05	1164	154809	751.89	19,261	845.73	-

Table 6. Drunkenness (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	52	23532	220.98	1,387	378.68	-
2001	79	24359	324.32	1,277	345.32	-
2002	85	25745	330.16	1,204	320.39	+
2003	94	26381	356.33	1,430	374.46	-

2004	90	26937	334.11	1,370	352.45	-
2005	96	27856	333.86	1,709	432.69	-
2000-05	493	154809	318.46	8,377	367.83	-

Table 7. Driving under the Influence (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	3	5227	57.39	80	126.17	-
2001	8	5170	154.74	81	131.55	+
2002	4	5152	77.64	68	112.15	-
2003	2	4888	40.92	71	121.49	-
2004	6	4671	128.45	81	143.72	-
2005	23	4502	510.88	104	192.30	+
2000-05	46	29610	155.35	485	136.82	+

Table 8. Liquor Law Violations (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	66	5227	1262.67	1,731	2730.03	-
2001	102	5170	1972.92	1,349	2190.86	-
2002	155	5152	3008.54	1,304	2150.71	+
2003	83	4888	1698.03	1,193	2041.41	-
2004	94	4671	2012.41	1,141	2024.52	-
2005	77	4502	1710.35	1,117	2065.42	-
2000-05	577	29610	1948.66	7,835	2210.21	-

Table 9. Drunkenness (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	0	5227	0	66	104.09	-
2001	3	5170	58.03	53	86.08	-
2002	1	5152	19.41	23	37.93	-
2003	0	4888	0	30	51.33	-
2004	1	4671	21.41	22	39.04	-
2005	0	4502	0	42	77.66	-
2000-05	5	29610	16.89	236	66.57	-

Other Local Data

1st Quarter 2007 DUI Arrest Rate Comparison, Casper-Gillette

The Casper Star-Tribune recently ran articles (4/27/07 & 4/30/07) detailing Casper's DUI arrest rate for the recent quarter. Adjusted for population, their rate was 3.1 DUI arrests per thousand. Gillette's DUI arrest rate was 4.3.

News-Record Article, 5/30/07, Detailing Senior Party Arrest and Criminal Procedure

County attorney tosses charges against more than six dozen students

By JAMES WARDEN, News-Record Writer

The County Attorney's Office will not pursue alcohol charges against more than six dozen students who were at the May 16 senior party because of miscommunications between the students and the deputies trying to round them up that night.

Deputies broke up the annual illegal party at about 11:45 p.m. During the ensuing investigation, they contacted 73 juveniles and young adults. Sheriff Bill Pownall said that the suspects told deputies that they were under the impression that they wouldn't be ticketed if they cooperated.

As a result, charges for drinking underage were thrown out.

"It was kind of a miscommunication," Pownall said. "We thought it was clarified, but it wasn't. If that's what the officer said, that's what we'll stand behind. During the confusion, things weren't communicated clearly."

Chris Yager, chairman of the local Coalition Promoting a Drug-Free Community said he would have liked to have seen the tickets issued but that he understands the difficulties faced by deputies breaking up the party.

"It's unfortunate that that happened," Yager said. "In that situation, a minor in possession (ticket) should pretty much be mandatory. Hopefully, whatever happened gets cleared up. I know it's a difficult situation when you have that many people."

Despite this year's dismissals, Pownall said his agency has no plans to let future alcohol violations slide by.

"Basically, we learned by our mistakes, and hopefully we'll do a little better job next time," Pownall said. "In the future, we're going to still aggressively cite the kids."

Alcohol-Related Offenses (City of Gillette)

Year	Number of Offenses
2005	9031
2006	10385

Includes offenses such as domestic violence, assaults, burglaries, any crime in which alcohol was also involved.

Question 1.

Based on Tables 4 through 9 and other local data, how does alcohol-related crime in your community compare to alcohol-related crime across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences. Do you think the arrest data accurately reflects the related problems in your community, why or why not?

Arrest data suggests that Driving Under the Influence is a significant and growing problem in Campbell County. In addition, data comparing Gillette to Casper reflects that our problem is greater than this city which is larger in size and has more than double the number of liquor license establishments. Taking into account data reflecting Adult Binge Drinking (we are ranked 4th out of 23 counties) we are concerned that adult drinking patterns will continue to support DUI behavior. We feel that Driving Under the Influence is a priority that needs to be addressed in our community.

We find it curious that 30 Day Use among Students (2006 PNA) and Binge Drinking Among Students (2006 PNA) find Campbell County well above the state average (See Consumption, p. 17). However, our Liquor Law Violations are well below the state average. We conclude that this reflects a community norm that accepts underage drinking and that perhaps this community norm affects how underage drinking laws are enforced.

We are concerned about the lack of consequences for underage drinking at the annual senior party and the message that this is sending our youth, particularly given our rate of 30 Day Use and Binge Drinking among students.

To provide another set of estimates for your county, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data may often be obtained from your local schools and/or school districts. If you can obtain this information you will want to include this in Tables 10 through 13.

Table 10. Percentage of Students That Said They Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th		27.5%	
10 th		28.2%	
11 th		33.3%	
12 th		30.2%	
9 th -12 th	33.61	29.7%	+

Table 11. Percentage of Students That Said They Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2001-2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th		26.2		
11 th		34.5		
12 th		36.3		
9 th -12 th	41	31.8	33.61	-/?

Table 12. Percentage of Students That Said They Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th		6.4%	
10 th		13.3%	
11 th		21.0%	
12 th		21.3%	
9 th -12 th	18.75	15.3%	-

Table 13. Percentage of Students That Said They Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th		14.4		
11 th		25.5		
12 th		30.4		
9 th -12 th	26	22.3	18.75	-

Question 2.

Based on Tables 10 and 12, how does student drinking and driving in your community compare to student drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences. From Tables 11 and 13, discuss whether the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or are unclear? Discuss the differences.

Student Drinking and Driving in Campbell County is higher than that across the state. Our rate at 33.61% is not alarmingly higher than the state's rate of 29.7%. However, we feel that the rate of 33.67%, in and of itself, is significant and cause for concern. Our goal is not to only compare ourselves to state average, but to honestly look at ourselves and determine what we want for our community. We are concerned that 33.67% of our students are reporting that they rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol and that 18.75% drove, themselves, after they had been drinking.

Alcohol-Related Car Crashes

Another targeted consequence of the misuse of alcohol for Wyoming's PF project is car crashes related to alcohol use.

For your community assessment, you will need to obtain information on the percentage of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in your community by going to the following website:
<http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

Table 14. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	County			Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	# that were Alcohol- Related	Percent Alcohol- Related	Total # Killed	Percent	
2000	2	50%	4	30%	+
2001	8	50%	16	44%	+
2002	1	20%	5	38%	-
2003	2	20%	11	38%	-
2004	4	42%	10	36%	+
2005	1	9%	12	38%	-
2000-2005	18	31%	58	38%	-

Table 15. Percentage of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes That Have Had a Drink

Year	County			Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	# with BAC >= 0.01	Percent Alcohol- Related	Total # Involved in Fatal Crashes	Percent	
2000	2	54	4	22%	+
2001	7	33	21	31%	+
2002	1	20	5	28%	-
2003	2	20	11	26%	-
2004	4	30	14	26%	+
2005	1	10	11	31%	-
2000-2005	17	26	66	28%	-

- To complete Tables 16 and 17 you will need to obtain information on the number and rate of alcohol-related crashes from 2002 to 2005. Information for these Tables is obtained from the following website:
<http://dot.state.wy.us/Default.jsp?sCode=hwyrcr>.

Table 16. Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	Number of County Fatalities	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of Wyoming Fatalities	Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2002	1	36155	2.77	58	11.62	-
2003	2	36423	5.49	50	9.96	-
2004	4	36654	10.91	53	10.48	+ slightly
2005	1	37405	2.67	54	10.60	-
2002-2005	8	215295	3.72	215	10.66	-

Table 17. Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes

Year	Number of County Fatal Crashes	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of Wyoming Fatal Crashes	Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2002	1	36155	2.77	53	10.62	-
2003	2	36423	5.49	43	8.57	-
2004	4	36654	10.90	50	9.88	+
2005	1	37405	2.67	51	10.01	-
2002-2005	8	215295	3.72	197	9.77	-

Table 18. Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes

Year	# of County Injuries	County Population	Rate per 100,000	# of Wyoming Injuries	Rate per 100,000	Rate Comparison
2003	26	36423	71.38	471	93.84	-
2004	38	36654	103.67	422	83.42	+
2005	48	37405	128.33	493	96.80	+
2003-2005	112	215295	52.02	1,386	91.36	-

Table 19. Alcohol-Related Property Crashes

Year	# of County Property Crashes	County Population	Rate per 100,000	# of Wyoming Property Crashes	Rate per 100,000	Rate Comparison
2003	42	36423	115.31	508	101.21	+
2004	19	36654	51.84	473	93.50	-
2005	50	37405	133.67	576	113.10	+
2003-2005	111	215295	51.56	1,557	102.63	-

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around the consequences of alcohol and motor vehicles. For example, you may have information from local surveys, or you may know about certain trouble spots. If you have other local data describe the results here.

DUI Accidents

Year	Police Department –City of Gillette
2003	17
2004	30
2005	59
2006	57

Question 3.

Based on Tables 14 through 19 and your local level data, how do alcohol-related car crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related car crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The number of fatalities in Campbell County are so low that it makes the data inconclusive. We find that, for our community, it is more telling to look at Injury Crashes.

Looking at Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes: Our 2003-2005 average is lower than the state; however, our rate per 100,000 population for 2004 & 2005 is greater than the state's rate and the number of injuries is increasing.

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

Consider Table 20 below showing the rate by county of residence for treatment admissions for alcohol as the primary or secondary drug. This data comes from the Wyoming Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD) for Fiscal Year 2005. Those counties at the top of Table 20 have the largest rates. The Wyoming rate has been included in the table and is shaded to provide a comparison. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 20. Rate of Referrals per 100,000 Population for Alcohol Treatment in Wyoming by County of Referral (MHSASD, 2005)

County	Number Referred	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
Platte	184	8,619	2134
Fremont	769	36,491	2107
Hot Springs	91	4,537	2006
Teton	366	19,032	1923
Sheridan	506	27,389	1847
Albany	536	30,890	1735
Washakie	134	7,933	1689
Laramie	1,299	85,163	1525
Campbell	570	37,405	1524
Natrona	1,052	69,799	1507
Sublette	101	6,926	1458
Wyoming	7,358	509,294	1445
Carbon	219	15,331	1428
Sweetwater	509	37,975	1340
Goshen	159	12,243	1299
Big Horn	146	11,333	1288
Niobrara	28	2,286	1225
Weston	79	6,671	1184
Converse	130	12,766	1018

Lincoln	122	15,999	762
Johnson	50	7,721	648
Uinta	129	19,939	647
Crook	39	6,182	630
Park	140	26,664	525

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around the consequences of alcohol dependence and abuse. For example, you may have information from local surveys, or you may have information from treatment facilities in your communities. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Rate of Referrals for Alcohol Treatment – Private Facility, Personal Frontiers

	1/06 – 5/07		Estimated for 1/06-12/06	
	Evaluations	In-Patient Referrals	Evaluations	In-Patient Referrals
Adults	476	40	357	30
Adolescents	91	14	68.25	10.5
Totals	567	54	425.25	40.5

Qualitative Data from Coalition Members, Individual Interviews, Town Hall Meeting

- Shortage of inpatient treatment beds results in a 2-4 month waiting list for clients to reserve necessary treatment. (Reports from Juvenile Probation, C.A.S.A., One Stop Coalition, Personal Frontiers, CCMH Behavioral Health).
- Typically people will not attempt recovery until they enter a treatment facility; therefore, recovery is postponed for 2-4 months.
- Case study on how this impacts the community:
 - Female C.A.S.A. client, drug and alcohol addicted.
 - Children are in protective custody.
 - If the children are in state custody for 15 out of 22 months, the state is required by law to move toward permanent placement.
 - It took 2 months for the court case to proceed to the point of getting her on a waiting list for treatment.
 - There is a 4 month waiting period before she can be admitted to treatment.
 - She continues to use alcohol and drugs prior to entering treatment; therefore, she has positive drug/alcohol urinalysis and is unable to visit with her children.
 - She will participate in 3-4 months of treatment.
 - She will have 5-6 months after treatment to get a job, buy a car, obtain permanent housing, and stabilize her life to the point that Department of Family Services will return her children to her custody.
 - If she is unable to reach these goals in the time period allotted, her children will be permanently removed from her custody.

Question 4.

Based on Table 20 and your local level data, how does alcohol dependence and abuse in your community compare to alcohol dependence and abuse across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

We have a higher rate of referrals than the state rate.

Final Consequences Question

Question 5.

Based on your answers to Questions 1 through 4, what are your community's major concerns surrounding the consequences of the misuse of alcohol? Justify your decision.

- MIP cases are inconsistently handled through the different court systems. (See Other Local Data under Criminal Justice, p. 46).
- Lack of inpatient treatment. The waiting list is 3-4 months to enter treatment in another community. The wait impacts people's ability to successfully engage in treatment once the decision is made to participate or once treatment is court ordered.
- Continued community acceptance of youth and adult misuse of alcohol. For example, the divergence of student use of alcohol versus the liquor law violations and the high adult DUI arrest rates and adult binge drinking rates.
- Lack of appropriate intervention measures for DUI offenders.
- We feel that there is a state legislative issue impacting the high number of DUIs. State law stipulates that a person is not charged with a felony DUI until the 4th conviction within 5 years. DUI laws do not serve as adequate deterrent for driving under the influence behavior.

Consumption

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify any consumption concerns in your community. Consumption data includes information about the percentage or number of underage people who drink alcohol, the percentage or number who engage in binge drinking (five or more drinks in one sitting), or the percentage or number of adults who engage in heavy drinking (more than 60 drinks a month for males, and more than 30 drinks a month for females).

Underage drinking

Complete Tables 21 through 24 using the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) data for your county. To obtain your county's 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) report go to the following website: <http://www.uwyo.edu/wysac/HealthEducation/PNA/Reports.aspx>

Table 21. Percentage of Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming	County Quartile	Percentage Comparison
6 th	7.1%	6.7%	3	=
8 th	32.5%	27.1%	3	+
10 th	47.7%	39.9%	4	+
12 th	60.3%	48.2%	4	+

Table 22. Percentage of Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2006 PNA)

Grade	2001 County Data	2004 County Data	2006 County Data	Trend
6 th	6.2	7.8	7.1	+
8 th	20.4	30.1	32.5	+
10 th	42.9	42.3	47.7	+
12 th	58.5	52.4	60.3	-

Table 23. Percentage of Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past Two Weeks (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming	County Quartile	Percentage Comparison
6 th	4.0%	4.1%	2	=
8 th	23.2%	16.2%	4	+
10 th	31.9%	25.2%	4	+
12 th	42%	32.3%	4	+

Table 24. Percentage of Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past Two Weeks (2001- 2006 PNA)

Grade	2001 County Data	2004 County Data	2006 County Data	Trend
6 th	6.7	5.9	4.0	-
8 th	17.1	19.7	23.2	+
10 th	26.9	28.6	31.9	+
12 th	37.8	35.7	42	+

To provide another set of estimates for your county, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data may often be obtained from your local schools and/or school districts. If you can obtain this information you will want to include this in Tables 25 through 28.

Table 25. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th		33.7%	
10 th		45.7%	
11 th		48.6%	
12 th		55.0%	
9 th -12 th	44.21	45.4%	+

Table 26. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th		46		
11 th		54.2		
12 th		56.1		
9 th -12 th	60	51.2	44.21	

Table 27. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th		22.4%	
10 th		30.0%	
11 th		35.8%	
12 th		41.4%	
9 th -12 th	32.42	32.0%	=

Table 28. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th		33.9		
11 th		41.9		
12 th		44.2		
9 th -12 th	47	39.1	32.42	-

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around underage drinking. A few examples include, (a) your community may have its own specific alcohol survey involving underage drinking, or (b) your community may want to consider college data like the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) data if there is a community college or university in your community, or (c) data from alternative schools if there is one in your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Alcohol Use Among DFS Probation Clients

	Total # of Cases	# Confirmed Use of Alcohol*	% Use of Alcohol
Regular Probation (1/1/06-4/23/07)	81	59	72.83%
Intensive Supervised Probation (7/05-3/07)	71	55	77.46%
TOTALS	152	114	75%

**Confirmed through self-disclosure at intake, urinalysis, re-offending with subsequent possession charge, discovery through investigation of outlets such as MySpace.com.*

Question 6.

Based on Tables 21 and 25, and your community's own local data, how does student 30-day use of alcohol in your community compare to student 30-day use of alcohol across the state? Discuss the differences. Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? From Tables 22 and 26, discuss how the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or unclear? Discuss the differences.

We based our conclusion on the 2006 PNA data. We find the PNA more helpful than the YRBS because it breaks the data down by grade level.

30-day use in Campbell County is significantly higher than the state for 8-12th grade and about the same for 6th grade. We feel that this shift between 6th grade and 8th grade use is largely due to our school buildings being divided into junior high (7th-9th) versus the middle school model (6th - 8th).

Our trends show us climbing slowly.

Question 7.

Based on Tables 23 and 27, along with your community's own local data, how does student binge drinking in your community compare to student binge drinking across the state? Discuss the differences. Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? From Tables 24 and 28, discuss how the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or unclear? Discuss the differences.

We based our conclusion on the 2006 PNA data. We find the PNA more helpful than the YRBS because it breaks the data down by grade level.

8th - 12th grade binge drinking in Campbell County is significantly higher than that across the state.

In the years 2001-2006, the rate of use increased by 5%.

Adult drinking

Consider the following two tables for adult binge drinking and heavy drinking rates taken from the 2001-2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the tables and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 294. Percentage of Adults (18 Years and Older) Who Report Binge Drinking, Defined as Having Five or More Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2001-2005 BRFSS)

County	Percentage
Albany	23.0%
Sublette	21.9%
Teton	21.8%
Campbell	19.9%
Sweetwater	19.2%
Niobrara	16.9%
Laramie	16.8%
Wyoming	16.5%
Johnson	16.4%
Crook	16.3%
Big Horn	15.8%
Natrona	15.8%
Converse	15.4%
Carbon	15.3%
Fremont	14.7%
Hot Springs	14.4%
Park	14.4%
Goshen	13.9%
Washakie	13.1%
Platte	12.9%
Weston	12.9%
Sheridan	12.8%
Lincoln	12.6%
Uinta	12.4%

Table 30. Percentage of Adults (18 Years and Older) Who Report Heavy Drinking, 60 Drinks in the past 30 Days for Men and 30 Drinks in the past 30 Days for Women (2001-2005 BRFSS)

County	Percentage
Teton	9.1%
Albany	8.7%
Sublette	7.7%
Converse	6.0%
Campbell	5.7%
Crook	5.7%
Johnson	5.5%
Natrona	5.5%
Sweetwater	5.4%
Carbon	5.3%
Fremont	5.2%
Niobrara	5.2%
Wyoming	5.2%

Park	4.9%
Laramie	4.5%
Platte	4.3%
Big Horn	4.1%
Lincoln	3.9%
Washakie	3.9%
Weston	3.7%
Goshen	3.3%
Sheridan	3.2%
Uinta	3.2%
Hot Springs	3.0%

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around adult drinking. For example, your community may have its own specific alcohol survey, or your community may want to consider college surveys like the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) data if there is a community college or university in your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Question 8.

Based on Tables 29 and 30, along with your community's other local data, how does adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

We are 4th in the state (out of 23 counties) for adult binge drinking and 5th in the state for adult heavy drinking. We demonstrate a significant problem compared to the state. However, all counties within the state are within 10 points of each other for binge drinking and 6 points for heavy drinking. It appears that this is a problem across the state. It would be helpful to be able to compare ourselves to other states.

Note: We take exception to the definition of heavy drinking as defined by the BRFSS. Many (including the American Heart Association) state that moderate drinking is one drink per day for women and two drinks for men. This is the definition of heavy drinking for BRFSS. We feel that this affected the outcomes of the survey, skewing how people chose to answer the question. In addition, it causes us to choose not to use this data in our reports to the

community because it is too controversial.

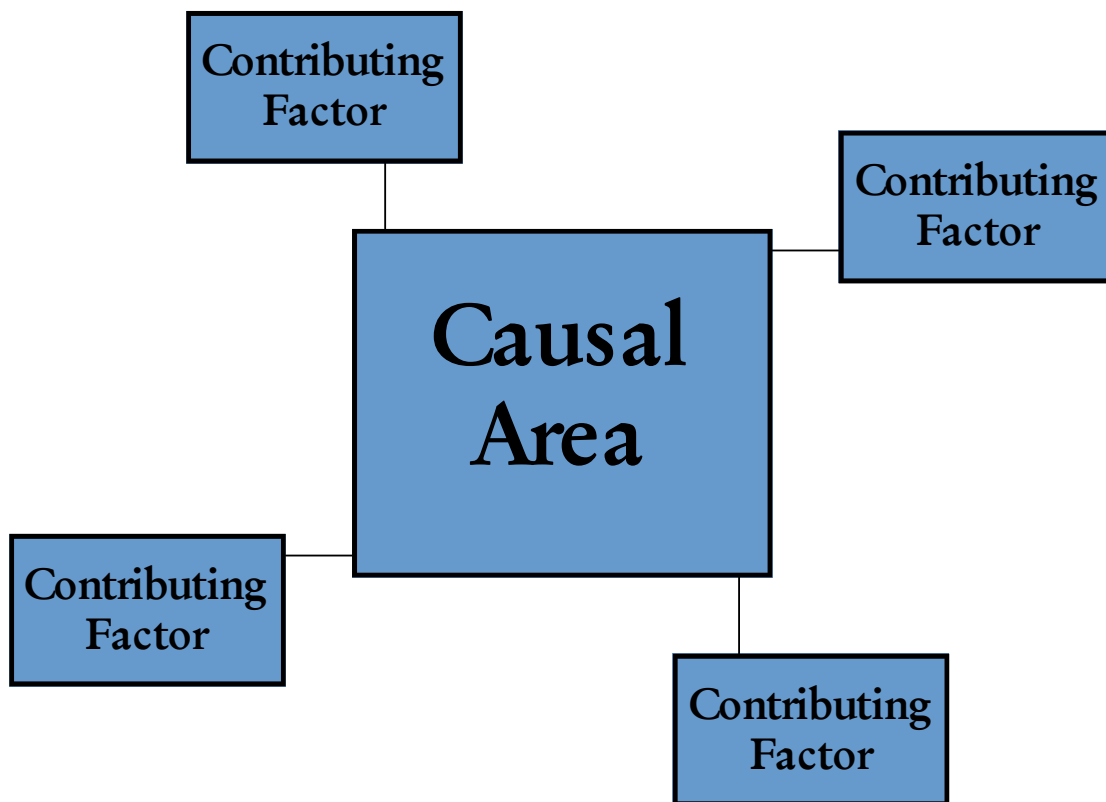
Final Consumption Question

Question 9.

Based on the consumption data analyzed here and on your answers to Questions 6 through 8, what are your community's major concerns surrounding the problem of underage drinking, adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking? Justify your decision.

Consumption is a definite hot spot for Campbell County. We have high numbers for underage 30-day use, underage binge drinking, and adult binge drinking. In addition, we believe there is a correlation between our adult binge drinking patterns and our DUI rates. Qualitative data obtained at our Town Hall Meeting suggests that the primary places for adults to drink are bars and vehicles, both of which can result in Driving Under the Influence.

Causal Areas



Task Two:
Gather Data on Six Causal Areas

Retail Availability

Liquor Licenses Per Capita

The most fundamental way to understand retail availability is the number of opportunities people have to buy alcohol. Consider the following table which lists the number of liquor licenses issued in each county. Counties are ordered based on their rates of liquor licenses per 100,000 population over the age of 14. The population of those 14 years and older is used to be consistent with research done by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism regarding sales per gallon of ethanol. To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the table and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line has rates that are higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line have rates that are lower than the state average. This table includes all liquor license types except special event and malt beverage licenses. The included license types are:

- Retail liquor licenses
- Restaurant liquor licenses
- Limited liquor licenses
- Resort licenses
- Microbrewery permits
- Winery permits

Table 31. Liquor Licenses per 100,000 Population over 14 Years Old (2005 Department of Revenue and US Census Bureau)

County	Liquor Licenses	Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
Teton	102	16396	622.10
Niobrara	11	1991	552.49
Sublette	32	5851	546.92
Crook	28	5268	531.51
Carbon	61	13006	469.01
Hot Springs	18	3987	451.47
Johnson	27	6644	406.38
Platte	29	7352	394.45
Weston	22	5771	381.22
Big Horn	33	9339	353.36
Lincoln	46	13113	350.80
Park	79	22887	345.17
Washakie	23	6700	343.28
Fremont	96	30015	319.84
Converse	34	10674	318.53
Goshen	32	10366	308.70
Sheridan	69	23250	296.77
Uinta	45	15809	284.65
Wyoming	1185	423760	279.64
Sweetwater	82	30887	265.48
Albany	67	26843	249.60
Natrona	108	57611	187.46
Campbell	49	30244	162.02

Laramie	90	69756	129.02
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Question 10.

Based on Table 31, how does the number of liquor licenses per person in your community compare to the number of liquor licenses per person across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Our number of liquor licenses is lower than that across the state. The state average is 279.64. Our rate per 100,000 population is 162.02.

Compliance Check Failure Rate

The selling of alcohol to minors can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Consider the following table that has been ordered based on compliance check failure rate. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 32 and is shaded as a point of comparison. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 32. Percentage of Liquor License Holders That Failed a Compliance Check (Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, 2006)

County	Number visited	Percentage
Carbon	16	37.50%
Hot Springs	16	37.50%
Platte	9	33.33%
Uinta	71	26.76%
Albany	65	26.15%
Goshen	38	23.68%
Teton	85	23.53%
Fremont	67	22.39%
Laramie	174	21.84%
Sweetwater	51	21.57%
Wyoming	1073	20.41%
Campbell	83	18.07%
Natrona	186	17.74%
Lincoln	69	14.49%
Converse	30	13.33%
Park	104	12.50%
Big Horn	9	0%
Crook	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Johnson	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Niobrara	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Sheridan	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Sublette	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Washakie	Did not conduct checks in 2006	
Weston	Did not conduct checks in 2006	

Question 11.

Based on Table 32, how does your community's alcohol compliance failure rate compare to the alcohol compliance failure rate across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Our compliance check failure rate is lower than the failure rate across the state.

Percentage of Drive-up Liquor Windows

The percentage of drive-up liquor windows in your community can contribute to alcohol-related concerns because drive-up liquor windows make alcohol more easily obtainable and may encourage drinking and driving.

Table 33. Drive-up Liquor Windows and Liquor Licenses in your Community

Establishment	Drive-up liquor window
Tower West Lodge	No
Lakeside Liquor and Lounge	Yes
Jack's Drive-Up Liquor	Yes
Prime Rib	No
TLC Liquors	Yes
National 9 Inn	No
The Other Side	Yes
Mingles Lounge	No
Boss Lodge	No
The Chophouse	No
Montgomery Bar	No
Humphrey's	No
Clarion Western Plaza	No
Center Bar	Yes
Eastside Liquors	Yes
Beverage Broker	Yes
Casa del Rey	No
Albertson's	No
Fireside	Yes
Applebee's	No
Pat's Liquors	Yes
Goodtimes	Yes
Camelanes- Silver Bullet	No
Attitudes	Yes
Gillette Golf and Country Club	No
Bryan's Place	Yes
Rozet Bar	Yes
Jake's Tavern	Yes
Sports Bar	Yes
Spotted Horse Bar	No
Hank's	Yes
Rusty Nail	Yes

Community drive-up liquor window percentage = 53.1%

State drive-up liquor window percentage = 23.2%

This is based on all 24 communities.

Question 12.

Based on Table 33, how does your community's drive-up liquor windows percentage compare to the drive-up liquor windows percentage across the state? Is your percentage bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Our drive-up liquor window percentage is more than double that of the state. Research indicates that drive-up liquor windows were the preferred place of purchase of package liquor by offenders prior to arrest for Driving Under the Influence. Given our high DUI rates, there may be a correlation between our number of drive-up liquor windows and DUIs.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent retail availability may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have data on the density of retail outlets, or anecdotal data on specific outlets that are known for selling to minors, or intoxicated persons. You may also want to consider local laws surrounding retail availability. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Providers

Community Event or Festival	Dates	Alcohol-Related Sponsorship
Chuckles for Charity	3/4/06	Alcohol provided by Prime Rib Restaurant & Wine Bar
Northeast WY Contractor's Home Show	3/18/06	Alcohol provided by Hank's Catering Service
Children's Festival	3/25/06	
Gillette High School Rodeo	3/30/06 – 4/2/06	

Rotary Wine and Microbrew Festival	3/31/06	Alcohol provided by Elk's Lodge
Campbell County Memorial Hospital Health Fair	4/1/06	
Crawfish Boil	4/21/06	Alcohol provided by Means Beverage
Campbell County School District Art Gala	5/8-10/06	
Razor City Rumble Demolition Derby	6/9/06	Alcohol provided by Montgomery Bar
Relay for Life	6/16-17/06	
Campbell County Parks & Rec District July 4 th Celebration	7/4/06	Alcohol provided by Beverage Broker
Main Street Festival	7/6,13,20,27	
Campbell County Fair	8/1-7/06	Alcohol provided by Montgomery Bar; Beverage Broker
National Mud Bog & Monster Truck Showdown	8/19/06	Alcohol provided by Olie Anderson
Ray Price Concert	9/6/06	
Pumpkin Festival	10/7/06	
Basin Radio Trade Show & Business Expo	10/21-22/06	
Chili Cook-Off	10/28/06	Alcohol readily available
Parade of Lights	12/2/06	
A Christmas Carol	12/21/06	
Energy Classic Basketball Tournament	12/28-30/06	
Buckin Ball Rodeo, Dance & Calcutta	12/30-31	Alcohol provided by Beverage Broker
Diamond Rio Public Performance	1/18/07	
Winter Western	2/9-11/07	Alcohol provided by Elks Lodge
Wright Days		Alcohol provided by Hank's

According to News-Record article dated 4/19/07, Crawfish Boil consumed 85 kegs of beer in 2006 – “one of the largest single beer sales day (sic) in Wyoming.”

Crawfish Boil ready for 24th year

By J.D. STETSON, News-Record Writer

What is red, weighs 10,000 pounds and is wanted by more than 4,000 people?

That would be the crawfish that will be flown to Gillette next week as the main attraction at the annual Crawfish Boil.

What do \$117,000 and 85 kegs of beer have in common?

That, too, would be the Crawfish Boil, which raised the largest amount ever last year to help Campbell County families with medical hardships.

The \$117,000 was put to good use. But so, too, were the 85 kegs of beer consumed at the event — which is one of the largest single beer sales day in Wyoming.

The Crawfish Boil, in its 24th year, is the brainchild of the Society of Petroleum Engineers. The group started the event in 1983 to help people with medical conditions. While it originally was small enough to fit at the old Western Pace Setter building near Gillette-Campbell County Airport, it now fills Cam-plex Central Pavilion to capacity.

“It really has become the premier social event because of the cross-section of people you see out there,” said committee member Dan Coolidge.

But it isn’t as easy as it looks.

On Thursday, volunteers will haul all the equipment that they will need to Cam-plex and set it up.

Then about 200 volunteers get busy shucking corn and peeling golf-ball sized onions — a job that takes them well into the night.

“We peel onions for what seems like forever,” said volunteer Elaine Jessen, a volunteer and boil committee member. Her involvement started in 2000, when one of her daughter’s friends was sick. The Crawfish Boil committee helped pay the teenager’s flight to Denver.

Randy Dayhoff is one of the cooks the day of the event. He shows up at the boil at 9 a.m., puts on his apron and goes to work behind one of the eight pots that run constantly during the meals.

The humidity and heat generated by the pots keep the cooking area in the northeast corner of the pavilion uncomfortable.

“It’s really hard work, but there’s a lot of fun to it, too,” Dayhoff said.



If you're not used to fish, the smell of the boiling crawfish can be, well, stinky. Others think it has a spicy smell.

But after a few hours behind the pots with all the steam and all the aromas, Dayhoff couldn't tell you what it smells like.

All he knows is that he needs to keep boiling the crawdads for the 400 to 500 people who end up in line at a time.

"As long as there's crawfish, there's a line," Coolidge said.

But if crawfish aren't your thing, you can always dine on the bratwursts or hot dogs that are available.

And then there's the beer. While the piles of crawfish shells and empty beer cups the next day are proof that people enjoy the event, organizers hope that people exercise good judgment.

Event Coordinator Dave Dorson said the event will provide free taxis for people who over indulge in the alcohol.

"Please take advantage of it," Dorson said. "We don't want anyone to get in trouble."

- CONTACT: Organizer Dave Dorson can be contacted at 680-6789.

Retail Availability Questions

Question 13.

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses per 100,000 population 14 years and older, alcohol compliance check failure rates, drive-up liquor window percentage, and other local data, what are the concerns around retail availability that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

Based on sales alone, retail availability is a low priority. We are lower than the state average in the number of liquor licenses, we are lower than the state average for alcohol compliance check failure rates. We are concerned, however, with how the liquor license establishments operate as businesses. Research shows that assaults in and around bars are an issue within the city of Gillette. Due to the location of the bars, and the pattern of drinking behavior of county residents (this pattern includes high bar attendance) the density of the location of the bars put this high risk behavior in a central location within the city limits. Due to the number of assaults and type of violent crime involved in the assaults, the Police Department is advocating a Liquor License Protocol to be passed by the City Council. The protocol would require license holders to immediately report to police alcohol-related crimes including MIPs, minors attempting to purchase alcohol, and assaults. The protocol also outlines a series of consequences for license holders who do not follow procedures. The Liquor License Protocol

is currently before the City Council and awaiting a vote.

We do have concern about Retail Availability at Community Events and Festivals. We have reports that underage drinking and over serving are common at these events. In addition, qualitative data obtained at the town hall meeting, community presentations, and individual interviews indicate that underage drinking laws may not be adequately enforced at these events.

Question 14.

Based on the above considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe retail availability is impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact					Major impact				
0	1	2	3	4	5X	6	7	8	9 10

Please see explanation under Question 13 as justification for our decision.

Criminal Justice

The next causal area researched in this needs assessment has to do with the criminal justice system. Again, this will mean some original research and the submission of data to WYSAC for state level analysis.

Conviction Rates

To understand how the criminal justice system in your community addresses the misuse of alcohol in your community, you will need to visit the clerk of court for all circuit courts in your community. Each clerk should be able to provide you a listing of the 2006 convictions for the alcohol-related crimes listed below. You will need to fill in Table 34 and return to WYSAC a copy of the list provided by the clerk of circuit court. WYSAC will in turn use that information to provide you with the conviction rates across Wyoming for each of the different types of crimes.

Table 34. Percentage of Convictions for Alcohol-Related Crime within the Circuit Court

Alcohol-related Crime	# of Filings	# Found Guilty	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed	Deferred	Not Guilty	Pending
Minor in Possession	202	164	26	0	0	1	11
Adult DUI (BAC>0.08)	602	406	25	1	46	1	124
Juvenile DUI (BAC > 0.02)	14	11	1	0	2	0	0
DUI to a degree	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
DWUI 2nd	22	12	1	0	0	0	9
Open Container	47	21	13	1	0	0	12
Other							
Total	888	615					

- To obtain the percentage you will need to sum the number of filings, and also sum the number of guilty convictions. To obtain the percentage, simply divide the total number of guilty convictions in your county by the total number of filings, and then multiply by 100.

Community conviction percentage: Guilty for all filings = 69.2%

State conviction percentage: Guilty for all filings = 74.5%

Community conviction rate: Guilty without pending cases = 83.9%

State conviction rate: Guilty without pending cases = 80.0%

Question 15.

Based on the data in Table 34, how does your community's conviction rate for alcohol-related crimes compare to the alcohol-related conviction rate across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Our guilty conviction percentage is lower than that of the state for all filings. However, when pending cases are removed from the total, we are higher than the state rate. This indicates that we have a large number of pending cases in our court system. These pending cases reflect the reality that it takes a long time for cases to be adjudicated in our court system (please see Case Study under Other Local Data, p. 43).

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

In 2006, the Wyoming Department of Health Substance Abuse Division, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, and the Wyoming Department of Transportation funded an alcohol opinion survey. Within that survey, participants were asked about how strongly they felt underage drinking laws should be enforced, and whether adults who provide alcohol to minors should be prosecuted. The results for each county are reproduced in Tables 35 and 36. Counties have been ranked according to how strongly they disagree or somewhat disagree with the enforcement of the laws

Table 35. Percentage of Survey Participants Who Agreed or Disagreed with the Statement: “Local Law Enforcement Should Strongly Enforce Laws Regulating Alcohol Use by Youth under Age 21” (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly disagree
Hot Springs	93.2%	1.0%	5.9%
Converse	93.9%	0.5%	5.7%
Platte	92.5%	1.9%	5.7%
Niobrara	92.4%	1.9%	5.7%
Albany	92.2%	2.5%	5.4%
Teton	93.3%	1.3%	5.3%
Sublette	93.9%	1.0%	5.1%
Fremont	92.7%	2.3%	5.0%
Campbell	93.7%	1.5%	4.9%
Sheridan	93.8%	1.4%	4.7%
Natrona	92.9%	2.5%	4.5%
Uinta	94.3%	1.4%	4.2%
Crook	93.4%	2.5%	4.1%
Wyoming	94.6%	1.4%	4.0%
Carbon	93.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Weston	96.2%	0.5%	3.4%
Sweetwater	95.8%	1.0%	3.1%
Johnson	96.5%	0.5%	3.0%
Goshen	96.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Lincoln	95.9%	1.0%	3.0%
Washakie	96.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Laramie	97.5%	0.0%	2.4%
Park	97.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Big Horn	97.0%	1.5%	1.5%

Table 36. Percentage of Survey Participants Who Agreed or Disagreed with the Statement: “Adults Who Supply Alcohol to Youth under Age 21 in Violation of Wyoming Law Should Be Prosecuted” (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly disagree
Albany	89.7%	3.4%	6.9%
Sweetwater	91.5%	2.6%	5.8%
Johnson	91.2%	3.1%	5.6%
Niobrara	94.2%	0.5%	5.3%
Platte	93.9%	0.9%	5.2%
Sublette	93.8%	1.0%	5.2%
Uinta	94.0%	0.9%	5.1%
Weston	92.4%	2.8%	4.8%
Carbon	94.0%	1.5%	4.5%
Natrona	92.3%	3.0%	4.5%
Wyoming	93.9%	2.0%	4.2%
Crook	95.4%	0.5%	4.1%
Teton	93.9%	2.0%	4.1%
Park	93.8%	2.0%	4.1%
Washakie	95.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Laramie	95.5%	0.8%	3.7%
Lincoln	95.9%	0.5%	3.5%
Campbell	94.0%	2.5%	3.5%
Fremont	94.9%	1.8%	3.2%
Hot Springs	96.6%	0.5%	3.0%
Goshen	95.5%	1.5%	3.0%
Sheridan	95.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Converse	94.7%	2.9%	2.4%
Big Horn	98.0%	0.5%	1.5%

Question 16.

Based on Tables 35 and 36, are there any concerns in your community regarding the use of alcohol by minors, or the supplying of alcohol to minors? Are your concerns bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Yes, there are great concerns in Campbell County.

- 93.7% want underage drinking laws enforced.
- 94.0% want suppliers of alcohol to youth prosecuted.

This indicates a mandate from the public to set policy and strategies on a local level as deemed necessary.

Out of Home Placements

Consider Table 37 that has been ordered based on the average rate per 100,000 population for the number of children in 2005 that were in out of home placements. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 37 and is shaded as a point of comparison. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 37. Average Rate of out of Home Placements during 2005 (WYCAPS, 2005)

	Average Number	Population under 18	Rate per 100,000 population
Fremont	220.0	8,636	2547.476
Hot Springs	17.5	784	2232.143
Platte	33.5	1,766	1896.942
Carbon	53.75	3,083	1743.432
Goshen	42.5	2,561	1659.508
Converse	44.0	2,858	1539.538
Sweetwater	139.50	9,344	1492.937
Laramie	244.75	20,085	1218.571
Wyoming	1343.50	114,321	1175.2
Natrona	186.0	16,126	1153.417
Campbell	99.0	9,549	1036.758
Sheridan	54.25	5,686	954.0978
Washakie	16.50	1,808	912.6106
Park	45.0	5,264	854.8632
Niobrara	3.5	418	837.3206
Weston	9.75	1,249	780.6245
Albany	36.75	5,114	718.6156
Uinta	36.50	5,553	657.3024
Sublette	7.75	1,484	522.2372

Crook	6.25	1,277	489.4283
Johnson	7.25	1,506	481.4077
Lincoln	16.0	3,969	403.1242
Teton	13.75	3,464	396.94
Big Horn	9.75	2,737	356.2294

Average Juvenile Probation Cases

Consider Table 38 that has been ordered based on the average number of juvenile probation cases (rate per 100,000 people) for 2005. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 38 and is shaded as a point of comparison. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 38. Average Rate of Juvenile Probation Cases during 2005 (WYCAPS, 2005)

	Average Number	Population under 18	Rate per 100,000 population
Hot Springs	13.67	784	1743.197
Platte	29.58	1,766	1675.16
Laramie	280.40	20,085	1396.046
Goshen	34.67	2,561	1353.638
Fremont	97.75	8,636	1131.89
Sheridan	64.25	5,686	1129.968
Teton	38.83	3,464	1121.055
Sweetwater	97.83	9,344	1047.018
Washakie	18.58	1,808	1027.839
Converse	28.83	2,858	1008.864
Crook	12.75	1,277	998.4338
Park	52.25	5,264	992.5912
Wyoming	1096.06	114,321	958.7587
Albany	43.75	5,114	855.4947
Carbon	23.33	3,083	756.8386
Natrona	113.92	16,126	706.4161
Lincoln	28.0	3,969	705.4674
Big Horn	16.92	2,737	618.0733

Campbell	57.33	9,549	600.4119
Uinta	30.75	5,553	553.7547
Weston	5.25	1,249	420.3363
Johnson	4.92	1,506	326.4719
Niobrara	1.00	418	239.2344
Sublette	1.50	1,484	101.0782

Question 17.

Based on Tables 37 and 38, are there any concerns in your community regarding out of home placements and juvenile probation cases? Are your concerns bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The data suggests that the rate of out of home placement due to child neglect and endangerment is roughly the same as the Wyoming rate, and the rate due to juvenile delinquency is significantly lower than the state rate.

In Campbell County, the majority of Department of Family Services out of home placements is due to child neglect (as opposed to exigent circumstances). These are the hardest cases to document, and they do not result in out of home placement as readily as cases of exigent circumstances.

We do have a wealth of resources available to families. These resources work to prevent out of home placements. Unfortunately, many families do not take advantage of the resources until they are involved in the “system” (i.e., court system, DFS, etc.).

Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (County) = 0

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (State) = 0

Based on information from all 24 communities. The assignment of 0 officers dedicated to alcohol-related crimes seems to arise because of that question's interpretation. All police officers deal with alcohol crimes; however, no officer is only assigned to alcohol-related crimes.

Question 18.

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers and the number of officers in your community assigned specifically to alcohol-related issues, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing or not pursuing when it comes to the misuse of alcohol?

Police Department

- Proactive DUI & traffic enforcement
- Trying to implement Liquor License Protocol through City Council (will provide parameters to prevent over serving and assaults in liquor establishments)
- Proactive patrols/walk-throughs of liquor establishments
- Compliance checks and decoy checks of liquor establishments to determine over serving and underage serving
- Juvenile enforcement: extra enforcement during events such as prom, fairs, football games, etc.
- 22% of crime is alcohol related
- Facilitate TIPS Training
- Obtained DUI grant for extra enforcement Summer 2007-Fall 2008

Sheriff's Office:

- Education through DARE (K-6th grade and beginning 7th grade booster)
- Facilitate TIPS Training
- Enforce DUIs
- Participate in Governor's DUI Enforcement Task Force and Governor's Conference
- Compliance checks to prevent sales to minors

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on unique policies or strong enforcement of underage drinking laws in your community, or specific laws relating to your community. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts, if you have one. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Case Study, reported by member of CAC.

- Man in his 20s received his first DUI.
- Was a year before the case was adjudicated.
- During that year he did not receive any additional charges, nor did he violate his bond conditions.
- He maintained his driver's license while awaiting adjudication.
- Upon adjudication, he lost his license and he was required to receive an alcohol evaluation.
- At one year out from the offense, it seemed that the consequences were far removed from the crime; there were no immediate consequences for his behavior.

Qualitative data obtained from Drug Court, Individual Interviews, Town Hall Meeting:

- State law dictates that felony DUI is not administered until the 4th DUI within 5 years.
- Campbell County Drug Court will only work with people who have a felony level DUI.
- 1st, 2nd, and 3rd offense DUIs have unsupervised probation.

DUI Convictions – 1st Offense, 2nd Offense, 3rd Offense

Year	1 st Offense	2 nd Offense	3 rd Offense	Totals
2004	337	6	1	344
2005	381	28	8	417
2006	407	37	20	464
2004-2005	1125	71	29	1225

Juvenile DUI Convictions

Year	# of Convictions
2004	6
2005	5
2006	11
2004-2005	22

Minor In Possession of Alcohol Convictions - Gillette Municipal Court, Wright Municipal Court, Circuit Court, Juvenile Court, Diversion

Year	Gillette Municipal Court	Wright Municipal Court	Circuit Court	Juvenile Court - < 18		Juvenile Diversion - < 18	Totals
				Juvenile Probation	DFS Probation		
2004	70*/130**	***	160	***	***	28	
2005	170	2	146	10	***	9	
2006	248	***	158	9	***	27	
2004-2006	548	***	464	***	***	64	

*Records available only for dates 7/14/04-12/31/04

**Estimated for year

***Data not available

Municipal Court – Minor Possessing/Consuming Charges, 1st & 2nd Offense

Year	1 st Offense	2 nd Offense	Totals
Under 18	99	15	114
18-21	303	53	356
Totals	402	68	470

Municipal Court – Minor Possessing/Consuming Charges, 3rd & 4th Offense

Year	1 st offense prior to 18 yrs	1 st offense after 18 yrs	Totals
3 rd Offense	4	12	16
4 th Offense	1	2	3

Circuit Court – Minor Possessing Charges, 1st & 2nd Offense

Year	1 st Offense	2 nd Offense	Totals
Under 18	156	31	187
18-21	241	29	270
Totals	397	60	457

Circuit Court – Minor Possessing Charges, 3rd & 4th Offense

Year	1 st offense prior to 18 yrs	1 st offense after 18 yrs	Totals
3 rd Offense	5	3	8
4 th Offense	1		1

Qualitative data obtained from Clerk of Municipal Court

- Typical sentence for 1st offense MIP
 - If no alcohol & drug class required: \$500 fine + \$20 court cost
 - If alcohol & drug class required: \$170 fine/court cost + \$250 class fee (most times required)
- Typical sentence for 2nd offense MIP
 - \$750 fine + \$20 court cost
 - Substance abuse evaluation
- Typical sentence for 3rd offense MIP
 - \$750 fine + \$20 court cost
 - Substance abuse evaluation
 - Possible 3 day jail sentence

Qualitative data obtained from Clerk of Circuit Court

- Typical sentence for 1st offense MIP
 - \$150 fine + \$30 court cost
- Typical sentence for 2nd offense MIP
 - \$300 fine + \$30 court cost
- Typical sentence for 3rd offense MIP
 - \$500 fine + \$30 court cost
 - Possible 3 day jail sentence

Qualitative data obtained from County Attorney, Juvenile Probation

It is difficult to track multiple offense Liquor Law Violations (particularly MIPs) for juveniles between the different courts – Municipal, Circuit, Juvenile. The courts' computers are not connected and, therefore, the courts are not able to easily communicate if a juvenile has a prior offense adjudicated in another court.

Criminal Justice Questions

Question 19.

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, alcohol use issues survey, out of home placements, juvenile probation cases, key law enforcement interviews, officers assigned to alcohol-related issues, and other local data, what are the concerns around criminal justice that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

- Lack of immediate consequences for DUIs and other alcohol-related offenses.
- Lack of monitoring for DUI sentences. Both this and the previous point, make for decreased deterrent for DUIs as well as supporting a community norm in favor of driving while intoxicated.
- Lack of severity of consequences. State law stipulates 6-month probation for 1st offense; therefore, there is only a 6 month recovery period. A 3rd offense carries a 1-year probation.
- There is a reported inconsistency of sentencing of MIPs between the various courts. This lack of clear beliefs and standards prevents a stance that would work to correct a community norm that favors underage drinking.
- Data indicates that the majority of MIP offenses are committed by 18-20 year olds. This indicates a need for prevention and intervention efforts targeting this demographic.
- Computer systems are not connected between courts; therefore, prior offense MIPs are not effectively tracked between the different courts. Therefore, (1) consequences for MIPs are potentially not serving as an effective deterrent; (2) youth with multiple offenses who might need treatment are not getting the attention of the court to get that necessary treatment.
- Not a concern, but working in our favor: we have a public mandate to set policy and strategies around underage drinking and prosecuting servers of alcohol to minors.

Question 20.

Based on the considerations in Question 19, to what degree does your CAC believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an “x” next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact							Major impact			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	X	8	9 10

Please see explanation under Question 19 as justification for our decision.

Social Availability

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates, and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

Prevention Needs Assessment

The 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) asked youth where they obtained and consumed their alcohol in some very specific questions. This data provides a starting point for understanding the social availability of alcohol for youth.

Complete Tables 39 and 40 below using the data from the 2006 PNA, available in Appendix D of this workbook. For smaller counties it may be appropriate to only consider 6th through 12th grades combined because those estimates tend to be more stable.

Table 39. Percentage of Students Obtaining Their Last Drink of Alcohol from Six Different Sources (2006 PNA)

Grade	Parent(s)	Parent of a Friend	Adult 21 or over	Someone under 21	Took It	Licensed Retailer
County 6 th Grade	45.4%	8.4%	10.9%	10.1%	23.5%	1.7%
Wyoming 6 th Grade	54.4%	7.2%	13.9%	11.0%	12.3%	1.2%
County 8 th Grade	35.6%	8.2%	21%	23.5%	10.7%	1.1%
Wyoming 8 th Grade	33.7%	9.7%	20.6%	20.0%	14.5%	1.5%
County 10 th Grade	11.4%	7.2%	43%	27.4%	10.1%	.8%
Wyoming 10 th Grade	18.7%	8.2%	36.8%	26.9%	7.2%	2.2%
County 12 th Grade	11.9%	1.7%	55.4%	19.8%	1.1%	10.2%
Wyoming 12 th Grade	12.0%	4.5%	52.0%	22.6%	3.1%	5.9%
County 6 th - 12 th Grade	21.3%	5.8%	38%	22.1%	8.7%	4.0%
Wyoming 6 th - 12 th Grade	26.6%	7.6%	32.8%	21.3%	8.9%	2.8%

Table 40. Percentage of Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming
6 th Grade	27.1%	19.5%
8 th Grade	38.2%	32.3%
10 th Grade	51.7%	48.5%
12 th Grade	70.6%	62.2%
6 th – 12 th Grade	46.9%	37.3%

Question 21.

Based on Tables 39 and 40, where are youth in your community getting their alcohol, and are they attending gatherings with large amounts of alcohol available? How do these rates compare to the rates across the state? Is your community higher, lower, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In an oversimplified response: 6th and 8th graders are largely obtaining their alcohol from parents / 8th graders also from Someone Under 21; 10th and 12th graders from Adults 21 and Over and Someone Under 21.

Our youth are attending gatherings with large amounts of alcohol available and the rate in Campbell County is higher than the average rate in Wyoming. Previous discussion regarding the availability of alcohol at community events (including underage drinking and over serving) is applicable here.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

In 2006, the Wyoming Department of Health Substance Abuse Division, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, and the Wyoming Department of Transportation funded an alcohol opinion survey. Within that survey, the question that was specific to social availability is, “Whether or not you are a parent, at what age would you allow your child to first drink alcohol other than a few sips?” The results for each county are reproduced in Table 41.

Table 41. Percentage of Adult Respondents Who Would Allow Their Child to First Drink Alcohol by Age Category (2006 Alcohol Use Issues Survey)

County	15 or younger	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 and over	Never	Total for under 21
Teton	2.9%	9.3%	38.6%	46.4%	2.9%	50.8%
Carbon	3.1%	9.8%	32.6%	51.8%	2.6%	45.5%
Johnson	2.1%	7.9%	35.1%	53.4%	1.6%	45.1%
Sublette	0.0%	6.4%	36.2%	54.8%	2.7%	42.6%
Weston	2.5%	6.4%	28.1%	61.1%	2.0%	37.0%
Sweetwater	2.7%	6.0%	27.3%	60.1%	3.8%	36.0%
Sheridan	1.5%	8.0%	26.4%	60.2%	4.0%	35.9%
Platte	2.4%	4.8%	28.4%	61.5%	2.9%	35.6%
Albany	2.5%	4.5%	27.7%	61.4%	4.0%	34.7%
Natrona	0.5%	7.3%	26.7%	63.9%	1.6%	34.5%
Wyoming	2.2%	5.6%	26.7%	62.2%	3.3%	34.5%
Laramie	3.4%	2.5%	28.3%	64.6%	1.3%	34.2%
Converse	1.5%	6.5%	25.4%	61.7%	5.0%	33.4%
Campbell	4.0%	5.4%	23.3%	64.4%	3.0%	32.7%
Goshen	1.6%	8.8%	21.2%	64.8%	3.6%	31.6%
Hot Springs	4.5%	5.0%	22.1%	65.3%	3.0%	31.6%
Park	2.1%	5.7%	22.9%	66.7%	2.6%	30.7%
Uinta	3.3%	2.8%	24.2%	58.3%	11.4%	30.3%
Crook	1.6%	5.3%	23.3%	65.1%	4.8%	30.2%
Fremont	0.5%	5.3%	23.9%	67.5%	2.9%	29.7%

Lincoln	1.0%	4.2%	23.4%	61.5%	9.9%	28.6%
Niobrara	3.4%	3.4%	21.8%	65.0%	6.3%	28.6%
Washakie	1.0%	5.2%	20.8%	65.6%	7.3%	27.0%
Big Horn	3.5%	3.5%	19.7%	68.7%	4.5%	26.7%

Counties in Table 32 are ranked based on the total percentage of adults who would allow a child under 21 to first drink alcohol.

Question 22.

Based on Table 41, how do adult attitudes toward allowing minors to drink alcohol compare to the rest of the state? Is your community higher, lower, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Adult attitudes in Campbell County reflect roughly the same attitudes as most of Wyoming. The majority of adults would wait until their child was 21 and over to give them their first drink of alcohol (64.4%). The next category in size (23.3%) would allow their child their first drink at age 18-20.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of the town meeting that you will hold for this needs assessment you will be discussing the social availability of alcohol in your community. In particular you will be discussing how youth and adults in Wyoming obtain and consume alcohol. You will also be discussing to what degree the community members feel that social availability contributes to the misuse of alcohol in your community. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Information from Town Hall Meeting

Where are youth getting alcohol? Liquor store; home or other parents; twenty somethings; stealing it from store; older siblings; stealing it from parents; parents providing; older males “trolling” (men 21+ finding underage females, buy alcohol for them in order to get a date); events – private parties; social gatherings; rodeos; family refrigerator; fake IDs; older friends; people who host parties; thefts; kids will go to strangers (“bums”) & offer to buy them alcohol for buying them alcohol.

Where is alcohol consumed? Secluded parties; homes with parents; homes without parents; vehicles; school grounds; horse trailer; small groups; “Bum F*** Egypt” – in the middle of nowhere; house parties (parents gone); field parties.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent social availability may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have data from your college campus or local police

department on parties where alcohol is freely available. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Social Availability Questions

Question 23.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, and the 2006 Alcohol Use Issues Survey, your town hall meeting, and other local data, what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

Alcohol is easily available for underage persons who pursue it.

Question 24.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe social availability is impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences for your community? Justify your decision.

(place an “x” next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact									Major impact	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9X	10

First, our decision is based on quantitative data. Quantitative data indicates that youth are obtaining alcohol from parents, someone under 21 and adults over 21. In addition, data indicates that our youth are attending social gatherings with large amounts of available alcohol, making alcohol readily available to them. Second, our decision is based on qualitative data obtained from the Town Hall meeting. There people were convinced that Social Availability was a considerable problem. Please see the list of responses under Information from Town Hall Meeting, p. 50.

Promotion

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth of marketing surrounding alcohol in your community, and you will need to send some of your results to WYSAC to create comparisons among all 24 PF funded communities.

Sponsorships

Table 42. Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Sponsors

Community Event or Festival	Dates	Alcohol-Related Sponsorship
Chuckles for Charity	3/4/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship
Northeast WY Contractor's Home Show	3/18/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship
Children's Festival	3/25/06	No alcohol served
Gillette High School Rodeo	3/30/06 – 4/2/06	No alcohol served
Rotary Wine and Microbrew Festival	3/31/06	Yes, Budweiser, Coors
Campbell County Memorial Hospital Health Fair	4/1/06	No alcohol served
Crawfish Boil	4/21/06	Yes, Miller Lite
Campbell County School District Art Gala	5/8-10/06	No alcohol served
Razor City Rumble Demolition Derby	6/9/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship
Relay for Life	6/16-17/06	No alcohol served
Campbell County Parks & Rec District July 4 th Celebration	7/4/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship
Main Street Festival	7/6,13,20,27	No alcohol served
Campbell County Fair	8/1-7/06	Yes, Coors
National Mud Bog & Monster Truck Showdown	8/19/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship
Ray Price Concert	9/6/06	No alcohol served
Pumpkin Festival	10/7/06	No alcohol served
Basin Radio Trade Show & Business Expo	10/21-22/06	No alcohol served
Chili Cook-Off	10/28/06	Yes, Budweiser
Parade of Lights	12/2/06	No alcohol served
A Christmas Carol	12/21/06	No alcohol served
Energy Classic Basketball Tournament	12/28-30/06	No alcohol served
Buckin Ball Rodeo, Dance & Calcutta	12/30-31	Yes, Budweiser
Diamond Rio Public Performance	1/18/07	No alcohol served

Winter Western	2/9-11/07	Yes, Coors
Wright Days	8/18-20/06	Alcohol served, No sponsorship

Community alcohol-related sponsorship percentage = 24%

State alcohol-related sponsorship percentage = 24.7%

Based on information from 21 communities.

Advertising

Step One

Number of billboards advertising alcohol = 7

Number of billboards not advertising alcohol = 154

Percentage of billboards advertising alcohol = 4.5%

State percentage = 7.9%

Step Two

Table 43. Local Alcohol Advertisements and Promotional Events, March 2006 to February 2007

Name of Paper	Frequency of Paper	Time Period	Total Number of Alcohol Advertisements in Local Newspaper	Total Number of Promotional Event Advertisements in Local Newspaper
The Gillette News-Record	Sunday through Friday	March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007	43	0
		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006	12 *	1*
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006	25	0
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006	12 ^	1^
		March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007		
		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006		
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006		
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006		

*Paper did not print on 12/25. Incomplete data: Library was missing copies for 12/27,28,29,30.

^Paper did not print on 7/4.

Community average, alcohol promotional = 0.5

State average, alcohol promotional = 3.0

Community average, total alcohol advertisements = 23

State average, total alcohol advertisements = 11.5

Question 25.

Based upon the newspaper data you collected above and the statewide analysis sent back to you by WYSAC, how does the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community compare to that across the state. Is your alcohol advertising smaller, greater, or about the same as other alcohol advertising across the state? Discuss the differences.

Advertising is not a significant issue in Campbell County. Alcohol advertisements in the newspaper were almost exclusively due to want ad type advertisements. This reflects the desperate need for employees in our community more so than the promotion of alcohol.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent the promotion of alcohol in your community may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have information on alcohol advertising in or on liquor stores, convenient stores etc, or flyers passed out around town or other ways that alcohol might be promoted on college campuses, or at schools. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Promotion Questions

Question 26.

Based on information gathered from alcohol sponsorship of events, billboards, newspaper advertisements, and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Is your alcohol advertising smaller, greater, or about the same as other alcohol advertising across the state? Justify your decision.

Promotion is not a huge concern. Our alcohol advertising, overall, is less than the alcohol advertising across the state.

Question 27.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe promotion is influencing the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact									Major impact	
0	1	2X	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Our decision is based on the data that reflects that rates of alcohol promotion within Campbell County are, mostly, lower than alcohol promotion across the state. The only exception is alcohol advertisements in newspapers. We feel that this is more of a reflection of our desperate need for employees (due to our boom economy) than it is a true reflection of alcohol advertising.

Community Norms

Community norms refer to the acceptability or unacceptability of certain behaviors in a community, and it is the one causal factor that most often overlaps with other factors. In this section you will mostly gather data around community events. However, be aware that issues like social availability and law enforcement also reflect community norms.

Prevention Needs Assessment

There are three questions from the 2006 PNA that ask about attendance at events where alcohol was being sold, adults were drinking alcohol, or adults were drunk. Complete Table 44 below using data provided in Appendix D, Tables K, L, and M in this workbook.

Table 44. Percentage of Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold, Adults Were Drinking, or Adults Were Drunk by Grade (2006 PNA)

Grade	Alcohol was Sold	Adults were Drinking	Adults were Drunk
County 6 th grade	43.6%	59.6%	27%
Wyoming 6 th grade	41.1%	54.3%	22.6%
County 8 th grade	65%	74.8%	52.8%
Wyoming 8 th grade	57.0%	65.7%	43.9%
County 10 th grade	73.2%	76.6%	61.7%
Wyoming 10 th grade	65.9%	72.3%	57.7%
County 12 th grade	80.7%	80.8%	72.8%
Wyoming 12 th grade	70.8%	74.9%	64.7%
County 6 th - 12 th grade	66%	73.1%	54%
Wyoming 6 th - 12 th grade	56.7%	65.5%	44.5%

Question 28.

Based on PNA data in Table 44, how does your community compare to the rest of the state when it comes to students attending events where alcohol is sold, adults are drinking, or adults are drunk? Are your problems smaller, greater, or about the same as across the state? Discuss the differences.

We are greater than the state. It is a definite community norm for students to attend events where alcohol is sold, adults are drinking, or adults are drunk.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

Once again, data from the Alcohol Use Issues Survey are of use in this needs assessment. Specific to community norms are the statements, “Alcohol should not be sold at community events, such as fairs, sporting events, parades, and rodeos,” and “In your opinion is drinking and driving in your community...”

Counties are ranked in Table 45 based upon how much they disagree with the statement “Alcohol should not be sold at community events, such as fairs, sporting events, parades, and rodeos.” The higher the level of disagreement the greater the community norm to serve alcohol at community events. Counties are ranked in Table 46 based on how much they feel drinking and driving is a serious or somewhat serious problem in their community. In order to compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the tables and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 45. Percentage of Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement “Alcohol Should Not be Sold at Community Events, Such as Fairs, Sporting Events, Parades, and Rodeos” (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey, 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly agree
Teton	66.0%	4.7%	29.4%
Sublette	57.9%	4.6%	37.4%
Albany	53.2%	6.4%	40.3%
Sheridan	52.3%	7.1%	40.5%
Carbon	51.6%	8.1%	40.5%
Johnson	51.6%	7.2%	41.2%
Crook	46.7%	6.2%	47.2%
Park	46.6%	9.3%	44.0%

Wyoming	45.7%	8.4%	45.9%
Uinta	45.6%	6.0%	48.4%
Sweetwater	45.5%	8.4%	46.0%
Hot Springs	45.3%	6.0%	48.7%
Campbell	43.6%	8.9%	47.5%
Natrona	43.6%	10.8%	45.7%
Converse	43.5%	7.7%	48.8%
Platte	43.5%	6.7%	49.7%
Laramie	42.8%	9.2%	47.9%
Fremont	41.5%	9.1%	49.3%
Washakie	40.9%	6.1%	53.1%
Big Horn	40.2%	8.5%	51.3%
Weston	39.6%	6.1%	54.3%
Lincoln	37.4%	8.1%	54.6%
Niobrara	34.1%	6.6%	59.2%
Goshen	33.7%	10.6%	55.8%

Table 46. In Your Opinion, is Drinking and Driving in Your Community a... (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey, 2006)

County	Not a problem at all	Not a serious problem	A serious problem/A somewhat serious problem
Sweetwater	1.1%	5.3%	93.7%
Fremont	0.9%	7.0%	92.1%
Laramie	4.2%	5.5%	90.3%
Campbell	2.0%	9.5%	88.6%
Natrona	2.6%	8.2%	89.2%
Albany	2.0%	9.1%	88.9%
Teton	2.7%	8.8%	88.5%
Sheridan	3.4%	8.8%	87.8%
Wyoming	2.9%	10.4%	86.8%
Sublette	2.6%	10.9%	86.5%
Goshen	4.1%	11.3%	84.6%
Platte	4.4%	11.3%	84.2%
Washakie	3.6%	13.0%	83.4%
Converse	1.5%	15.5%	83.0%
Hot Springs	3.0%	14.0%	83.0%
Uinta	2.4%	16.7%	80.9%
Park	3.1%	17.3%	79.5%
Carbon	3.7%	16.8%	79.4%
Niobrara	4.0%	17.3%	78.7%
Crook	3.2%	20.1%	76.7%
Johnson	3.7%	19.8%	76.4%
Big Horn	4.7%	19.2%	76.2%
Weston	3.4%	21.7%	74.8%
Lincoln	4.3%	22.6%	73.1%

Question 29.

Based on Table 45, how do attitudes toward selling alcohol at community events in your community compare to attitudes toward serving alcohol at community events across the state?

It is almost $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ that believe that alcohol should not be sold at community events and that believe that alcohol should be sold. While this reflects an absence of a mandate to set policy, we find it encouraging that 47.5% believe it should not be sold at events. This indicates that there are a significant number of people in the community who are reflecting on the ramifications of having alcohol served at such events. We find this number particularly encouraging in a state with such a strong sense of individual rights.

Question 30.

Based on Table 46, how do attitudes toward drinking and driving in your community compare to attitudes toward drinking and driving across the state?

88.6% of people surveyed believe that Drinking and Driving in our community is A Serious Problem/A Somewhat Serious Problem. Such a majority reflects a mandate from the public to address this issue. Our percentage is higher than the state percentage.

Special Alcohol Permits for Community Events

Another way to understand community norms around alcohol use is through the number of alcohol permits distributed for community events. Table 47 shows the combined number of both special event permits and malt beverage permits per 100,000 population of those 14 years and older. These types of permits cover most sales of alcohol at fairs, rodeos, and other special events. The population of those 14 years and older is used to be consistent with research done by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism regarding sales per gallon of ethanol (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2006.)

Table 47. Number of Special Event and Malt Beverage Liquor License per 100,000 Population Aged Fourteen Years and Older (2005 Wyoming Department of Revenue)

County	Liquor Licenses	Population	Rate per 100,000 population
Teton	21	16396	128.08
Crook	6	5268	113.90
Sublette	4	5851	68.36
Big Horn	6	9339	64.25
Carbon	8	13006	61.51
Johnson	2	6644	30.10
Converse	3	10674	28.11

Hot Springs	1	3987	25.08
Wyoming	83	423760	19.59
Sweetwater	6	30887	19.43
Park	4	22887	17.48
Weston	1	5771	17.33
Lincoln	2	13113	15.25
Platte	1	7352	13.60
Fremont	4	30015	13.33
Albany	3	26843	11.18
Natrona	5	57611	8.68
Sheridan	2	23250	8.60
Uinta	1	15809	6.33
Laramie	3	69756	4.30
Campbell	0	30244	0
Goshen	0	10366	0
Niobrara	0	1991	0
Washakie	0	6700	0

Question 31.

Based on Table 47, how does your community's rate of special event and malt liquor licenses compare to the rest of the state? Is it higher, lower or about the same? Discuss the differences.

We believe that this chart is inaccurate in its depiction of Campbell County. We have far more than zero Special Event and Malt Beverage Liquor Licenses. We have consulted with WYSAC to attempt to determine the cause of the misrepresentation. However, WYSAC has been unable to resolve this for us.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct a town hall meeting, and in that meeting you will need to find out about the general attitudes in your community around alcohol and a description of the alcohol culture in your community. Information gathered from this town hall meeting will be used to answer Question 32 below. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Information from Town Hall Meeting

What are the general attitudes about drinking in our community? Alcohol at nearly every function; socially acceptable; "Work hard, Play hard;" money to go out & spend in bar or restaurants; people go out to drink; normal part of life; drinking and driving is very bad but drinking to excess is still o.k.; rite of passage; macho.

What is the alcohol culture like? Young, athletic; kids cover for each other; “badge of honor;” alcohol seen as separate from other drugs; drink to not get caught; adults socialize with alcohol.

In our community, is it okay to serve alcohol to a minor and if so, under what circumstances? At home so there’s no driving; yes, to teach responsible drinking, keeps from driving.

In our community, at what age is it acceptable to use alcohol? 18; some judges think if you are old enough to go to war, you should be able to drink; jr. high.

What is our community’s attitude toward drinking and driving? Ok as long as you’re not sloshed; don’t get caught, not a stigma.

What kind of groups or organizations promote the use of alcohol in our community? Any large organization; Crawfish Boil; Chili Cookoff; Bagger Ball; Mingles; Company parties; Sewer Party (at the Heritage).

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent community norms may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have completed earlier focus groups or surveys of youth, parents, school personnel, or community members. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Providers

Community Event or Festival	Dates	Alcohol-Related Sponsorship
Chuckles for Charity	3/4/06	Alcohol provided by Prime Rib Restaurant & Wine Bar
Northeast WY Contractor's Home Show	3/18/06	Alcohol provided by Hank's Catering Service
Children's Festival	3/25/06	
Gillette High School Rodeo	3/30/06 – 4/2/06	
Rotary Wine and Microbrew Festival	3/31/06	Alcohol provided by Elk's Lodge
Campbell County Memorial Hospital Health Fair	4/1/06	
Crawfish Boil	4/21/06	Alcohol provided by Means Beverage
Campbell County School District Art Gala	5/8-10/06	
Razor City Rumble Demolition Derby	6/9/06	Alcohol provided by Montgomery Bar
Relay for Life	6/16-17/06	
Campbell County Parks &	7/4/06	Alcohol provided by Beverage Broker

Rec District July 4 th Celebration		
Main Street Festival	7/6,13,20,27	
Campbell County Fair	8/1-7/06	Alcohol provided by Montgomery Bar; Beverage Broker
National Mud Bog & Monster Truck Showdown	8/19/06	Alcohol provided by Old Time Pizza
Ray Price Concert	9/6/06	
Pumpkin Festival	10/7/06	
Basin Radio Trade Show & Business Expo	10/21-22/06	
Chili Cook-Off	10/28/06	Alcohol readily available
Parade of Lights	12/2/06	
A Christmas Carol	12/21/06	
Energy Classic Basketball Tournament	12/28-30/06	
Buckin Ball Rodeo, Dance & Calcutta	12/30-31	Alcohol provided by Beverage Broker
Diamond Rio Public Performance	1/18/07	
Winter Western	2/9-11/07	Alcohol provided by Elks Lodge
Wright Days		Alcohol provided by Hank's

Alcohol served at community events, Community percentage = 48.0%

Alcohol served at community events, State percentage = 57.8

Based on information from 20 communities.

Community Norms Questions

Question 32.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, the Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006, special alcohol permits for community events, town hall meetings, and other local data, what are the concerns around community norms that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

- Alcohol is provided at many community events, including family and child oriented events.
- Better management of events that provide alcohol would alleviate concerns (such as underage drinking and over serving) and would begin to combat community norms.
- We are glad to see that not every community event provides alcohol. We celebrate that we have a number of alcohol free events in Campbell County.

Question 33.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe community norms are impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an “x” next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact									Major impact	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9X	10

First our decision was based the following quantitative data: 1) our youth attended (at a higher rate that the state) community events where alcohol was sold and where adults were drinking/were drunk; and 2) people believe that drinking and driving is a problem. Second our decision is based on qualitative data from the Town Hall Meeting where people felt strongly that Community Norms were greatly impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences. Third, we believe that many of our concerns expressed in the Criminal Justice section and in the Consequences section impact our Community Norms.

Individual Factors

Individual factors that can influence the misuse of alcohol include biological factors, socioeconomic factors, and individual attitudes, beliefs and perceptions around alcohol use and drug use. Since little can be done to change biological predisposition, the primary focus of this last contributing factor will focus on individual attitudes, along with unique characteristics in your community that may influence the misuse of alcohol.

Prevention Needs Assessment

Often evidence-based prevention efforts target specific individual level factors that influence alcohol-related problems. In Wyoming, the major way these are measured is through risk and protective factors on the PNA. One of the best ways to interpret the PNA results is to look at which risk and protective factors are the best predictors of substance use.

Table 48. Percentage of Youth at Low, Medium, and High Risk Based upon the Combination of Predictive Factors (2006 PNA)

Grade	Level of risk	Percentage of students at each level of risk for the county	Percentage of students at each level of risk for Wyoming
6 th Grade	High	.5%	1.2%
	Medium	3.9%	2.7%
	Low	95.6%	96.1%

8 th Grade	High	17.8%	14.9%
	Medium	16%	15.8%
	Low	66.2%	69.2%
10 th Grade	High	35%	27.4%
	Medium	20.9%	22.3%
	Low	44.1%	50.3%
12 th Grade	High	39.3%	30.9%
	Medium	28.9%	23.9%
	Low	31.8%	45.3%

Table 49. Risk and Protective Factors That Best Predict 30-Day Alcohol Use and Percentage of Students at Risk or Protected by Grade Level (2006 PNA)

Grade	Factors that best predict 30-day alcohol use	Percent of students at high risk or at low protection on predictive factors	
		State	Local
6 th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	19.3%	19.2%
	Intent to Use Drugs	13.8%	12.5%
	Friends Use of Drugs	27.0%	30.7%
	Sensation Seeking	56.4%	54.3%
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.9%	46.3%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	16.7%	15.7%
	Community Disorganization	34.7%	33.6%
	Social Skills*	28.7%	32%
8 th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	29.9%	31.1%
	Intent to Use Drugs	20.8%	25.7%
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.1%	46.3%
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	49.5%	43.4%
	Sensation Seeking	53.2%	53.6%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	32.4%	34.4%
	Social Skills*	39.1%	41.6%
10 th Grade	Intent to Use Drugs	25.7%	30.4%
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.2%	52.8%
	Sensation Seeking	51.9%	52.2%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	46.7%	51.5%
	Social Skills*	44.2%	49.4%
12 th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	35.1%	38.9%
	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	44.6%	47.7%
	Intent to Use Drugs	28.7%	36.7%
	Sensation Seeking	52.9%	55%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	60.8%	71%
	Social Skills*	33.3%	41.8%
	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*	35.1%	64.9%

* List the percent of Students who are “at-low-protection” by completing the following formula:

$$L = 100 - x$$

where L is the percentage of students at-low-protection

and x is the protective factor prevalence rate listed in your community PNA report.

Question 34.

Based on data in Table 48, how does your level of risk based on the combination of risk and protective factors compare to the risk levels for the State of Wyoming? Is your percentage of students at high risk of alcohol use bigger, smaller, or about the same as the state? Discuss the differences.

The data suggests that our youth are at higher risk for 30 Day Use than the risk levels for the State of Wyoming. For all grades our High Risk rates are significantly higher than the state's, and our Low Risk rates are lower than the state's (13.5% lower for 12th grade).

This data appears to correlate with the data reflecting 30 Day Use and Binge Drinking among students in 2006. Campbell County was well above the state in both categories. Not only are we currently above the state, but Table 48 suggests that our youth will continue to be at risk for use in the future.

These points of data require that we carefully evaluate the resources currently available to prevent and provide intervention regarding alcohol use among youth.

Question 35.

Based upon discussions with the 2006 PNA researchers and the data in Table 49, which of the risk factors listed there have the highest prevalence rates for your community?

- Sensation Seeking: While Campbell County's numbers are close to the Wyoming rate, the number is 52% or higher for each grade level and represents one of the highest risk factors for each grade level surveyed.
- Lack of Social Skills: We rate higher than the state in every grade surveyed – as much as 8.5% higher for 12th grade.
- Parents Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use: We rate higher than the state in every grade level surveyed except 6th grade.
- Intent to Use Drugs: We rate higher than the state in every grade level surveyed except 6th grade.
- Lack of Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: This category only appeared in 12th grade; however, Campbell County was 29.8% higher than the state for that grade.

Graduation Rates

Consider the following table which lists the graduation rate for each county. Counties are ordered based on the lowest graduation rates at the top. To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming's overall graduation rate has been included in the table and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line has rates that are less than the state average and anything below this shaded line have rates that are higher than the state average.

Table 50. Graduation Rates

County	Graduation Rate
Natrona	70.99%
Laramie	78.00%
Carbon	78.25%
Fremont	78.48%
Sweetwater	81.32%
Wyoming	81.51%
Campbell	81.57%
Hot Springs	82.96%
Johnson	83.53%
Converse	83.67%
Washakie	83.80%
Lincoln	83.95%
Sheridan	84.09%
Albany	84.67%
Platte	85.20%
Uinta	86.12%
Niobrara	86.67%
Sublette	87.01%
Goshen	88.55%
Teton	89.83%
Big Horn	90.62%
Park	90.64%
Weston	94.09%
Crook	96.33%

Question 36.

Based on data in Table 50, how do your graduation rates compare to the Wyoming graduation rates? Is your percentage bigger, smaller, or about the same as the state? Discuss the differences.

Graduation rates in Campbell County are about the same as the Wyoming graduation rates.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct a town hall meeting, and in that meeting you will need to find out what the community members feel is unique about your community. In other words, you will need to discuss what individual characteristics in your community might contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. Information gathered from this town hall meeting will be used to answer Question 37. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Information from Town Hall Meeting

What makes the people in our community different and unique? Large amounts of disposable income; cowboys; individualist attitudes; shift work; hard (physical) work; youth; kids have less responsibility; generosity of spirit; blue collar; parents working; simple pleasures; geographic isolation makes DUI accidents seem like an aberration rather than part of national problem.

What individual characteristics contribute to the misuse of alcohol in our community? 7-8th graders can come up with a great list of things to do other than drink; 9-12th graders have a hard time coming up with a list of alternatives; self-made person; acceptable practice to “get drunk”; ability to make money without advanced degree; shift work affects parenting/kids go wild.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how

and to what extent individual factors in your community may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have socio-economic or demographic data that illustrates the differences between individuals in your community and the rest of the state. You may want to include information from alternative schools if there is one in your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Data on Shift Work in Cambell County: Information from Wyoming Department of Employment

Average Monthly Employees for all Industry	20,793
Average Monthly Employees for Mining	6,938

Estimate: Shift work from mining comprises 33% of employment in Campbell County. Information from Wyoming Department of Employment does not include data on the railroad industry or the mining support industry. The CAC estimates that the total estimate of shift work, including these industries, approaches 50%.

Individual Factor Questions

Question 37.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, graduation rates, town hall meetings, and other local data, what are the concerns around individual factors that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

- Parents Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use and how this correlates with the number of students who report that they receive their alcohol from their parents (particularly in 6th and 8th grades).
- Qualitative data from the Town Hall meeting and individual interviews indicate that shift work affects parenting. Parents are working odd hours, sometimes long days, which affects the amount of supervision they can provide their children. They shift between days and nights, leaving youth unsupervised during vulnerable hours. While working, they are unable to take time off to attend to matters for their children (school appointments, police investigations, etc.). A new child care facility being built in Gillette reflects the dilemma that many of these parents face; children can spend the night at the facility while their parents are working shifts.
- We believe that the phenomenon of shift work affects both Parents Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use (some shift workers use substances themselves to adjust to the demands of the job) and Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.
- Our high consumption rates among adults (Binge Drinking and Heavy Drinking) impacts our Parents Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use.
- We believe that a prevention/intervention program implemented to address the consumption needs and individual risk factors of our youth needs to have a strong parent component.

Question 38.

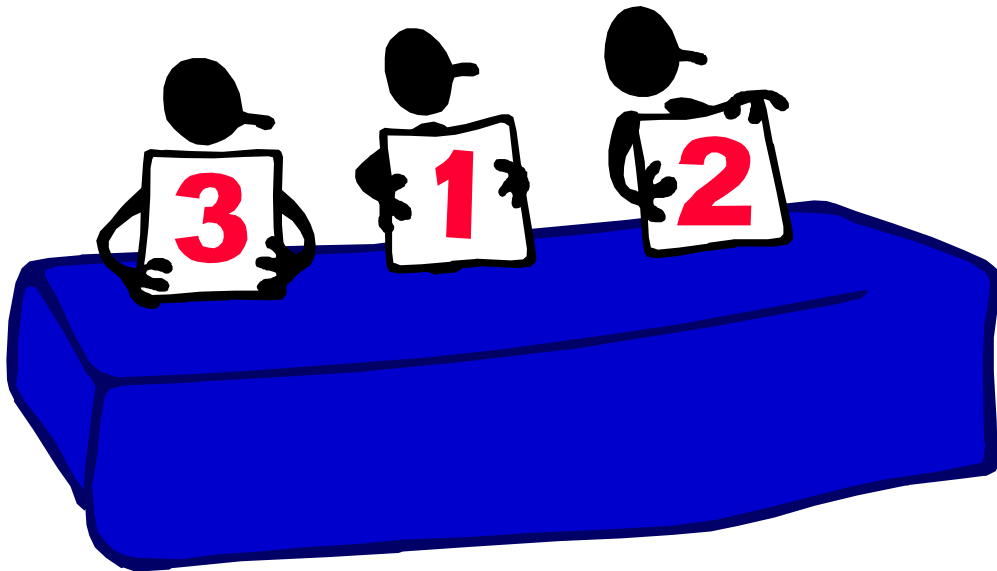
Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe individual factors are impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an “x” next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact								Major impact	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9 10

Please see the explanation under Question 37 as justification for our decision.

Prioritization



Task Three:
**Rank the Six Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your
Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor**

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 20, 24, 27, 33, and 38 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority (the area with the highest score) and 6 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to the misuse of alcohol. After having completed the ranking, justify your prioritization on the next page. Then work with the researchers at WYSAC and your CAC who will help you decide what combination of causal areas would be best to focus on in reducing the misuse of alcohol in your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
5	5	Retail Availability
7	4	Criminal Justice
9	2	Social Availability
2	6	Promotion
9	1	Community Norms
8	3	Individual Factors

Question 39.

Justify your prioritization of the causal factors.

Community Norms and Social Availability have the highest score. We chose Community Norms as our top priority because we believe that it affects Social Availability. Individual Factors came third based on score. Criminal Justice was fourth. This was the most controversial ranking among the CAC due to our concerns expressed in the Criminal Justice section. However, we believe that many of those concerns can be addressed as strategies to combat Community Norms. Retail Availability and Promotion were not scored highly. We do have concerns, particularly with underage drinking and over serving at Community Events and Festivals as explained in Other Local Data under Retail Availability. However, we believe this concern can be addressed as a strategy to combat Social Availability.

Resource Assessment



Task Four:
Evaluate the Current Resources Going toward
Each of the Six Causal Areas

Resources

Most grantee communities already do some sort of substance abuse prevention, ranging from implementing school based programs to pursuing policy changes. Therefore, it is important to consider the resources already being used in any of the six causal areas. Complete Table 51 below by listing current strategies and resources being expended within each causal area. Note that these must include some focus upon the prevention of the misuse of alcohol. Resources most often refer to funding but could also refer to other efforts like individual time spent pursuing policy change, dedicated staff, etc. Complete this resource assessment with your Community Advisory Council. You may want to consider certain school or local policies surrounding alcohol.

Table 5. Current Resources and Strategies Focusing upon the Misuse of Alcohol by Causal Area

Causal Area	Strategies	Resources
Retail Availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decoy checks 2. Juvenile Enforcement Patrols 3. Keg Registration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police Department; Sheriff's Department 2. Police Department 3. Police Department
Criminal Justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Resource Officers 2. Drug & Alcohol Classes – sentencing option or MIP 3. Treatment & Supervision of Felony DUI Offenders 4. Supervision of Juvenile Criminal Offenders 5. Treatment & Supervision of Juvenile Offenders identified as Substance Abusers or Addicts 6. Sentencing Option for First-Time Juvenile Offenders, including alcohol related offenses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police Department 2. Behavioral Health/CC Memorial Hospital; Personal Frontiers 3. Campbell County Adult Drug Court 4. Campbell County Juvenile Probation; Department of Family Services 5. Campbell County Juvenile & Family Drug Court 6. City of Gillette and Campbell County Diversion Program
Social Availability		
Promotion		
Community Norms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D.A.R.E. – Educating Elementary Students about Alcohol & Drugs 2. S.W.A.T. T.E.A.M. (Students Without Alcohol & Tobacco 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheriff's Department 2. School District 3. Community Coalition Against Underage Drinking 4. Junior High Health

	<p>Together Everyone Achieves More)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Educating Community about Underage Drinking 4. Educating Youth about Alcohol & Other Drugs 5. Media Campaign & Community Strategies to Reduce Underage Drinking 6. Athletic & Activity Code 7. Supervision of Children before and after school 8. Parenting Education 9. Shelter and Advocates for Victims of Domestic Violence 10. Programs and Advocates for Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect and Domestic Violence 11. Support for Families of Victims of DUI 12. Victim Impact Panels for DUI Offenders 	<p>Curriculum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Wyoming First Lady's Initiative 6. School District 7. Boys & Girls Clubs; School District 8. Campbell County Memorial Hospital; YES House; Child Development Services 9. Gillette Abuse Refuge Foundation 10. C.A.S.A. 11. MADD 12. MADD
Individual Factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substance Abuse Intervention for High Risk Youth 2. Substance Abuse In-Patient Treatment for Youth 3. Self-help recovery program for families and friends of alcoholics 4. Voluntary group to help maintain sobriety 5. Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment for Youth & Adults 6. At-Risk Specialist 7. Guidance Counselors 8. Social Workers 9. Children In Need Of Supervision: Supervision of Out of Control Youth 10. Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment for youth and adults 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs at YES House: ACE PACE After School Program, Crisis Shelter, Boys & Girls Residential Treatment 2. YES House 3. Al-Anon 4. Alcoholics Anonymous 5. Campbell County Memorial Hospital 6. School District 7. School District 8. School District 9. Department of Family Services 10. Personal Frontiers

Final Question



Task Five:
**Determine What Combination of Causal Areas Your PF
Project Will Target**

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's PF Strategic Plan and lead to very specific evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the six causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting community norms? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

Question 40.

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every possible cause or implement every possible evidence-based strategy to change alcohol-related problems. What combination of causal areas is your community going to target with the PF project, and why?

Community Norms and Social Availability are scored as our highest priorities. Individual Factors is our third priority. We plan to address our concerns expressed in the Criminal Justice section as strategies to combat Community Norms. In addition, our concern of underage drinking and over serving at Community Events and Festivals will be addressed as a strategy to combat Social Availability. We identified the following problems as hot spots for Campbell County: DUIs, Adult and Youth Consumption, Concerns with the Criminal Justice system, and Favorable Parental Attitudes Toward Use. We believe that all of these problems can be addressed under Community Norms, Social Availability and Individual Factors.